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COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Training manuals for peace-keeping

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 6 of its resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1990, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare training manuals, which Member States might use as guidelines for their national or regional training programmes for peace-keeping. Recognizing that such manuals will in practice vary considerably from country to country depending upon local conditions and national policies, the Secretariat has prepared model guidelines, which Member States might care to follow in the preparation of their national training programmes. The guidelines spell out, in some detail, the elements and factors that need to be taken into consideration by Governments in training the military personnel that they may be requested to contribute for service in United Nations peace-keeping operations.

2. The guidelines are necessarily technical in nature and contain a large number of specific details that would be of relevance only to specialists in the field. In the interests of economy and practical utility, therefore, the Secretary-General does not propose to submit them as a report to the General Assembly. The guidelines will, however, be available to interested Governments at the Military Adviser's Office (S-3600) before the end of the forty-fifth session.

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REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 15 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/117 F, the operative part of which reads as follows:

> "The General Assembly,
>
> ...
>
> "1. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the centres;
>
> "2. Commends the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made in favour of the centres, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to their activities;
>
> "3. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as practicable, the post of Director at each of the regional centres so as to ensure the effective functioning of the centres;
>
> "4. Decides to rename the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;
>
> "5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of that resolution.

II. FUNCTIONING OF THE REGIONAL CENTRES

A. Regional Centre in Africa

3. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa has been operational since 1986 following its establishment in January of that year pursuant to Assembly resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985. The Centre continues to carry out a number of important activities, including the organization of conferences, training programmes on confidence-building and the peaceful settlement of disputes, research and study and the dissemination of information within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign. The present report covers the activities of the Centre for the period from August 1989 through August 1990.

READEX FICHE

1. Activities of the Centre

4. Under the Centre's research activities, the project entitled "Defining an agenda for peace and progress in Africa", launched in February 1988, was completed in October 1989. Information on the implementation of the first two phases of the project was conveyed to the Assembly by the Secretary-General in his previous report (A/44/582). The first phase consisted of a preparatory meeting of experts (6-8 February 1989) at the Regional Centre at Lomé to examine and establish a catalogue of critical issues of peace and progress in Africa, taking into account the most pressing priorities and preoccupations. The second phase was in the form of a workshop of high-level experts held at the Centre (14-18 August 1989) to review the draft report of the Rapporteur-General of the project. About 40 senior experts and other personalities from all parts of the world participated in this workshop.

5. The final phase of the research project gathered members of the drafting group at the Department for Disarmament Affairs at Headquarters in New York from 22 to 24 October 1989. The drafting group noted the imperative requirement of evolving research designs premised on appropriate paradigms and theory, relevant methodology and current literature on the subject of peace and progress in Africa. To that end, it was recommended that existing theories, methods and literature needed to be reviewed to ascertain their adequacy and relevance to the African situation. It was also found necessary to interpret and clarify some key concepts on peace and security studies in the context of Africa. Priority research areas were identified and recommended by the drafting group.

6. From 5 to 16 March 1990, a workshop for senior African military and civilian officials on the topic "Conflict resolution, crisis prevention and management and confidence-building among African States" was held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Organized by the Regional Centre within the framework of its training programme, the workshop was organized in collaboration with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and its Centre for Foreign Relations.

7. The workshop was opened by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs on 5 March 1990. Mr. Ahmed Hassan Diria, Minister of Information and Broadcasting of the United Republic of Tanzania, made the welcoming statement on behalf of the host Government. Ambassador Taher Shash, representative of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, the then chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), also made a statement. The OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, delivered the keynote address.

8. The substance of the workshop consisted of presentations by experts on the various topics considered, followed by intensive discussions with participants. A training simulation on mediation, crisis management and peaceful settlement of border disputes was also organized. In addition, film shows and slide projections were used to demonstrate or clarify certain aspects of some of the subjects examined during the workshop. A general overview was given of contemporary African and global political, military and economic affairs, including recent developments in Europe, and their relationship to peace, security, disarmament and confidence-building among African States. At the conclusion of the workshop,

participants recommended that future workshops should be held for military and civilian officials at various levels, from junior officers to cabinet officers, to discuss specific issues. It was also suggested that political leaders such as heads of the various political parties and parliaments in Africa should also be associated with future workshops, either as participants or as guest speakers.

9. Under the Centre's documentation and information activities, emphasis continued to be placed on the dissemination of information relating to peace, security and development within the African context. In this connection, a documentation/reference library was established at the Centre and efforts are underway to publish a newsletter on relevant developments in this field for wide distribution in the region.

10. The Centre published in February 1990 for its training programme a document entitled "Programme of Training on Conflict Resolution, Crisis Prevention and Management and Confidence-building among African States" (reference document). It contains texts of resolutions, decisions, declarations and conventions and other pertinent instruments adopted by the United Nations, OAU, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) that may be relevant to the issues under consideration during the programme.

11. Representatives of the Centre also visited various institutions and attended conferences sponsored by other organizations. In this connection, the Centre participated in the seventh African Regional Scout conference held at Lomé, Togo, from 20 to 24 November 1989. The Officer-in-Charge of the Centre made a speech on the topic "Scouting for the promotion of peace and development".

12. The Centre was also represented at the Regional Conference of African Research Institutes organized by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in co-operation with the National Institute for Global Strategic Studies of Algeria, which took place from 24 to 25 March 1990 at Algiers. The main objective was to strengthen co-operation among African research institutes, to examine the current state of research in the field of disarmament and international security and to define topics for future research.

13. The Centre also participated, from 3 to 11 May 1990, at Lomé, in a training seminar on "The Law of Armed Conflicts" organized jointly by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Accord on Non-Aggression and Mutual Assistance on Defense, which groups together Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and Togo. The Officer-in-Charge of the Centre presented a paper on its role and activities in the field of peaceful conflict resolution in Africa. In this presentation emphasis was placed on the Centre's training programme on conflict resolution, crisis prevention and management and confidence-building among African States.

14. Visitors to the Centre's headquarters were briefed on issues relating to peace and disarmament and received relevant information materials. Delegations of political, diplomatic, academic and other leading personalities from within and outside the African region were also received at the Centre.

2. Staffing and finance

15. It will be recalled that under the terms of the General Assembly resolutions establishing three regional centres, the basis for their financing has been existing resources and voluntary contributions from Member States and interested organizations. In paragraph 3 of resolution 44/117 F, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as practicable, the post of Director at each of the regional centres so as to ensure the effective functioning of the centres. The post of Director at the senior officer level was established this year under the regular budget for the Regional Centre. A new Director was appointed this year and assumed duty on 1 August 1990. From June 1989 to July 1990, the research assistant of the Centre served as the Officer-in-Charge.

16. The Secretary-General wishes to reiterate that it is necessary in order to ensure the Centre's viability and effective functioning to establish a stable base for its financing. Consequently, voluntary contributions from Member States and interested organizations and individuals will continue to be needed, especially in view of the Centre's growing programme of work and the continuing financial crisis confronting the United Nations. The Secretary-General therefore strongly supports the appeals made by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/60 D, 42/39 J, 43/76 D and 44/117 F to Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre. Furthermore, it will be recalled that the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in its resolution AHG/Res. 164 (XXIII) (A/42/699, annex II) also reaffirmed its appeal to the international community to provide substantive assistance for the effective operation of the Centre.

17. Since the submission of the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/44/582), voluntary contributions in the amount of $37,858 have been pledged to the Centre, and a total of $254,554 has been received. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of France, Norway, Togo, as well as the Ford and the MacArthur Foundations, for their generous contributions.

B. Regional Centre in Latin America and the Caribbean

18. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was established under the auspices of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat within the context of the World Disarmament Campaign. The Department acts as a focal point for co-ordinating inputs to the activities of the Centre by pertinent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system.

1. Objectives and activities of the Centre

19. The General Assembly, in its resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, decided that the Centre should provide, upon request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the Latin American region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion

of economic and social development through appropriate reutilization of available resources, and should co-ordinate the implementation of the regional activities in Latin America under the World Disarmament Campaign.

20. During the reporting period, the Centre continued to serve as a resource centre on issues of peace, security, disarmament and development in the region. In that connection, the Centre expanded its contacts with concerned organizations and individuals, bookstores and the research and educational communities in the region to secure specialized publications and materials. It also sought the assistance of the United Nations information centres in the Latin American and Caribbean region in obtaining information and news clippings on arms limitation and security issues. The Centre's newsletter, Boletin, which is issued quarterly, presents information about United Nations events, with particular reference to Latin America and the Caribbean, and acts as a clearing-house for information on events and recent publications in this field relevant to the region. In addition, the Centre established contacts with the local media with a view to familiarizing editors of Peru's main newspapers and television channel directors with the objectives and activities of the Centre.

21. Within its existing resources, the Centre continued to provide assistance and support to Governments and non-governmental organizations for their initiatives and activities in the areas of peace and disarmament. This included the organization of two events during Disarmament Week 1989. The first was an exhibit of United Nations posters and publications at the Municipal Library in Lima, jointly organized with the United Nations Information Centre. The second event was a student forum on the topic "Ecology and disarmament", which took place on 27 October. The forum brought together over 50 students from different faculties to discuss such topics as a comprehensive concept of security, Antarctica, the Pacific and the Amazon region. In addition, the Centre participated in a book exhibit at the Universidád San Martín de Porres in November 1989 where it widely distributed disarmament publications, including the Boletin. It also hosted a meeting of the Latin American Peace Research Conference at the Centre on 22 and 23 March 1990. The Centre also participated in several other disarmament-related events organized by non-governmental organizations, either in the capacity of resource persons or as speakers. This included a presentation ceremony of a book on the macroeconomic consequences of military expenditures in Peru and a seminar on challenges for Latin American security organized by the Peruvian Centre for International Studies, held at Lima in November.

22. Under the auspices of the Centre, a seminar on the topic "Alternatives for common security in South America" was held from 27 to 30 November 1989 at Lima. It was attended by 23 experts from the diplomatic, research and educational communities of the region, including two from outside the region, as well as by representatives of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. Twelve papers were presented and formed the basis for the informal discussions under the five agenda items: evaluation of South America's strategic position during the post-war period; the impact on South America's strategic position of current qualitative changes in the international system; possible threats to South American countries; possible areas of security co-operation in South America; and possible criteria for common security of South America for the twenty-first century. A publication

containing the papers presented at the seminar will be produced in Spanish by the Centre and distributed to the World Disarmament Campaign constituencies and the United Nations information centres.

23. A Symposium on Regional Security in Latin America for military attachés of the region accredited in Lima, Peruvian military officers and Peruvian Foreign Ministry officials was held on 6 June 1990 under the auspices of the Regional Centre. The Symposium was chaired by General Francisco Morales Bermudez, former President of Peru and former Commander-in-Chief of the Peruvian Army. Speakers included General Edgardo Mercado Jarrin (Peru), former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War; Ambassador Jorge Morelli (Peru), member of the United Nations group of experts on arms transfers; Dr. Augusto Varas (Chile); and Dr. Juan Velit (Peru). Positive response to this symposium was reflected by invitations to hold similar events in Chile and Bolivia later in 1990.

24. In co-operation with the Argentine Council for Foreign Relations and the United Nations Information Centre at Buenos Aires, a seminar took place on 25 and 26 July 1990 on disarmament and arms limitation issues. The seminar, which was opened by the President of the Council and the Acting Director of the Regional Centre, was attended by 250 persons, including government officials and diplomats, representatives from educational institutions and non-governmental organizations, university students and representatives of the armed forces. A booklet will be published jointly by the Council and the United Nations Information Centre in Buenos Aires.

25. The Centre continued to publish the Boletin quarterly. During the reporting period, four issues were published: two in the second half of 1989 and two in the first half of 1990.

2. Planned activities

26. Planned activities of the Centre for the second half of 1990 include the publishing of the topical papers presented at the seminar on Alternatives for Common Security in South America; two additional issues of the Boletin; and the preparation of a reader on disarmament issues for the 1990s in Latin America based on papers submitted by experts.

27. In collaboration with the Bolivian Armed Forces, the Centre will organize a disarmament seminar for military officers and attachés of the Latin American region, to be held in October 1990 in Bolivia. The seminar will consist of lectures and discussions, with two days held at the Advanced National Military School and at the War Colleges in La Paz and at the Army's Staff School in Cochabamba. Also, the Centre will participate in a disarmament seminar for military attachés of the region, hosted by the Joint Studies Programme on Latin American International Relations at Santiago, Chile, on 25 October 1990, following the Twelfth Annual Meeting of centres affiliated with the Programme, from 21 to 24 October.

28. The Centre will also co-ordinate with the Department for Disarmament Affairs the organization of a conference on chemical weapons and other disarmament-related issues, to be held at Caracas, in the first quarter of 1991, at the invitation of the Government of Venezuela.

29. Depending on the availability of funds, the Centre is proposing a programme of activities including a one and one half day seminar on disarmament and development for representatives of the diplomatic, official and academic circles; a three-day seminar on disarmament for university students in the faculties of law, economics and political science; an exhibit of posters and stamps on peace and disarmament; a three-day regional seminar on peace, disarmament and development for disarmament experts from the Central American region and Mexico; and a three-day meeting of experts to discuss the disarmament reader prepared under the auspicies of the Regional Centre and the subsequent publishing of the reader by the Centre.

3. Staffing and finance

30. By its resolution 41/60 J, the General Assembly decided to establish the Centre on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations might make to that end. The Secretary-General wishes to emphasize that, in accordance with the terms on which the Centre was established and in view of the financial crisis facing the United Nations, no resources from the regular budget of the Organization can be made available for the Centre and voluntary contributions are thus needed to ensure the viability and effective functioning of the Centre.

31. Since the submission of the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/44/584), voluntary contributions in the amount of $58,067 have been pledged to the Centre, and a total of $44,824 has been received. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of Colombia, Ecuador, Norway, Peru, Spain, and Uruguay for their generous contributions.

32. The Centre continues to function with the assistance of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the Director of the United Nations Information Centre at Lima is entrusted with the additional functions of the Director of the Regional Centre, on an interim basis. The Director is assisted by a locally recruited research assistant in the discharge of the Centre's functions. As the secretary/librarian departed in June 1990, the Centre proposes to recruit a part-time librarian to deal with the growing amount of work in the library. The Centre continues to share the premises of the Information Centre but has become operationally independent during the reporting period owing to the acquisition of its own office equipment.

C. Regional Centre in Asia and the Pacific

33. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific functions under the auspices of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, which acts as the focal point for co-ordinating inputs to the activities of the Centre by pertinent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system. The resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is entrusted, on an interim basis, with the functions of the Director of the Centre. The Centre is temporarily housed in the UNDP building at Kathmandu, Nepal.

1. Objectives and activities of the Centre

34. In resolution 42/39 D of 30 November 1987, the General Assembly decided that the Regional Centre should provide, upon request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by the Member States of the Asian region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, through appropriate utilization of available resources, and that it should also co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Asia under the World Disarmament Campaign.

35. Since its inauguration on 30 January 1989, the Centre has begun to carry out its activities on a regular basis. However, because of resource constraints, both human and financial, its activities have been limited to the dissemination of information on United Nations activities in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, answering inquiries from the general public, students and non-governmental organizations and organizing one major meeting at Kathmandu.

36. A Regional Meeting on Confidence-Building Measures in the Asia-Pacific Region was held at Kathmandu from 29 to 31 January 1990. The meeting was opened by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and a welcoming statement was made by the Foreign Minister of Nepal, Mr. Shailendra Kumar Upadhyay. Forty-two participants from Governments, research institutes and non-governmental organizations attended the meeting. Bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives of the diplomatic community, research institutes, the media and non-governmental organizations who participated in the informal meeting on the future work and priorities of the Centre, held at Kathmandu on 30 and 31 January 1989, it was decided that a subregional approach should be adopted in organizing this first regional meeting. Hence, the meeting focused its attention on two subregions, namely, that of South Asia and North-East Asia. Nine speakers made presentations on various topics.

37. In all, the meeting held three plenary sessions, on the first day and the third. It met simultaneously as two working groups on the second day. Working Group I focused its attention on the South Asian subregion, and Working Group II focused its attention on the North-East Asian subregion. The papers presented at the regional meeting and the summaries by the moderators of the working groups were subsequently published by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

38. In a note to the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1990, New Zealand stated that it fully supported the work of the Centre and expressed the belief that a beneficial focus for the Centre over the next year would be the development of a regional environment in which confidence-building measures could be usefully elaborated.

2. Staffing and finance

39. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/39 D, the Centre was established on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations might make to that end. The Secretary-General wishes to emphasize that, in view of the financial crisis facing the United Nations, no resources from the regular budget of the Organization can be made available for the Centre and voluntary contributions are thus needed to ensure the viability and effective functioning of the Centre. The costs of the regional meeting held at Kathmandu were met largely from extrabudgetary contributions.

40. The implementation of paragraph 3 of resolution 44/117 F would entail the establishment under the regular budget of posts of directors at the senior officer level at each of the three regional centres. The establishment of the posts would be phased sequentially and annually over the 1990-1992 period. The post of Director for the Regional Centre at Kathmandu is to be established in 1992. In addition to the UNDP resident representative who serves as Director ad interim of the Centre, the United Nations Information Officer has also assisted the Centre in carrying out its mandate.

41. Since the submission of the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/44/583), voluntary contributions in the amount of $199,719 have been pledged to the Centre and a total of $198,710 has been received. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines and Thailand, and the Japanese non-governmental organization Rissho Kosei-Kai, for their generous contributions.

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ISRAFLI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 15 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/121, the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel's refusal to announce any possession of nuclear weapons;

"2. Reiterates also its condemnation of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa;

"3. Expresses its deep concern at Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

"4. Requests once more the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487 (1981);

"5. Demands once more that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

"6. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

"7. Reiterates its request to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

"8. Requests also the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Israeli nuclear armament'."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 9 of the resolution, the Secretary-General has continued to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities. However, apart from the material received from the International Atomic Energy Agency (see annex), no additional information has been forwarded to the Secretary-General since the submission of the last report to the General Assembly on the subject (A/44/658).

ANNEX

Resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/526 of 21 September 1990 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat

The General Conference,

(a) Recognizing the urgent need to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons and a nuclear-arms race in the area of the Middle East,

(b) Gravely concerned about Israel's growing nuclear capability and threat to peace and security in the area,

(c) Recalling General Conference resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/506 concerning Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat,

(d) Expressing deep concern about the continuous co-operation between Israel and South Africa in the nuclear field,

(e) Recalling Security Council resolution 487 (1981), which, inter alia, requested Israel to submit all its nuclear installations to the Agency's safeguards system and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear installations,

(f) Deprecating the continuous refusal by Israel to place all its nuclear installations under the Agency's safeguards.

1. Calls once again upon Israel to comply without delay with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) by submitting all its nuclear installations to Agency safeguards;

2. Requests the Director General to deploy further efforts in continuing the consultation with the States concerned in the Middle East area with a view to applying Agency safeguards to all nuclear installations in the area, keeping in mind the relevant recommendations contained in paragraph 75 of the report attached to document GC(XXXIII)/887, as well as various proposals and opinions referred to in the governments' replies contained in document GC(XXXIV)/926 and the situation in the area of the Middle East, and to report on the matter to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its thirty-fifth regular session;

3. Requests the Director General to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this resolution;

4. Decides to include in the agenda for its thirty-fifth regular session an item entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat".

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Agenda item 70

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE PREPARATION OF SOCIETIES FOR LIFE IN PEACE

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (General Assembly resolution 33/73) was adopted by the Assembly on 15 December 1978. The Declaration set forth principles for enhancing the process of preparing societies for common existence and co-operation in peace, equality, mutual confidence and understanding. The Secretary-General was requested by the Assembly to follow the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and to submit periodic reports thereon.

2. At its forty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/91 of 7 December 1987, in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/668), urged all States to continue their efforts towards the fullest implementation of the Declaration, recommended that all Governments and appropriate institutions, while elaborating their policies, in particular their education programmes and school curricula, should keep in mind the principles contained in the Declaration, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the Declaration to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

3. In a note verbale dated 6 April 1990 the Secretary-General invited all States to communicate to him relevant information on the implementation of the Declaration. As at 18 September, 10 Member States and 2 organizations of the United Nations system had communicated to the Secretary-General the requested information.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

4. The following replies were received from Governments in response to the Secretary-General's request for information (see para. 4). Where replies exceeded 80 lines only excerpts are included here.

BULGARIA

[Original: Russian]

[14 August 1990]

1. The Government of Bulgaria regards the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace as one of the most important United Nations documents (...). In the present context of the transition from confrontation and "cold war" to positive dialogue, to real steps towards solving international conflicts and towards co-operation in international affairs, the Declaration is acquiring renewed relevance and significance. New and favourable conditions are being created and the prospects for its implementation in practical terms are being increased through the policies being pursued by many countries.

2. New developments in today's world are being encouraged basically by the efforts of democratically thinking people everywhere and by those political figures in the East and the West who are concerned for the survival and progress of mankind. The United Nations, whose authority and significance are generally acknowledged to be increasing, occupies a special place and role in this connection.

3. Bulgaria is also carrying out radical transformations in accordance with the new spirit of comity between States and peoples. Such changes are aimed at enhancing the role of the individual in society, improving the conditions of economic activity, comprehensively strengthening States based on the rule of law and democratizing all areas of public life.

4. In foreign policy Bulgaria favours constructive co-operation with all democratic Governments and with international organizations. At the same time, thanks to the democracy that is developing in the life of the Bulgarian people, approaches are being freed of ideological clichés and irrelevancies. The domestic and foreign policies of the country are more and more perceptibly being guided and dictated by universal human values and ideals, prominent among them the need to preserve international peace. (...)

5. The policy of the Bulgarian Government is consonant and in close harmony with the principles and activities of the United Nations in the fields of education, science and culture. It is designed to inculcate in the rising generation an understanding of the need to fight for peace and disarmament and to eliminate all forms of social and national oppression and racial, religious and ethnic animosity.

6. That these priorities were set forth in the electoral platforms of the major political forces in the country attests to and provides a guarantee of the solid and deep commitment of the general public in Bulgaria to peace. Bulgaria actively supports the World Disarmament Campaign, and has given its Government a mandate to participate in all significant world disarmament forums. Every year the country conducts extensive and meaningful activities in observance of Disarmament Week.

7. Bulgaria is taking substantive and tangible steps to increase the confidence of States in its peaceful foreign policy. In 1988 it announced a unilateral reduction of armed forces and armaments. In 1990 data on the country's military budget were published for the first time. Bulgaria was a sponsor of General Assembly resolution 44/116 on the conversion of military resources. Forty per cent of the country's defence industry has already been converted to the production of consumer goods. (...)

8. (...) After 10 November 1989 the country's People's Assembly and Government radically changed the country's human rights policy. These measures gave every Bulgarian citizen the right freely to leave the country, to live abroad and to return, and guarantee to all citizens freedom of speech, the press, conscience and religion and the free exercise of their customs and religious practices, freedom to use their native languages and allow their own way of life, etc. (...)

9. As a Warsaw Treaty State Bulgaria supports the idea of refashioning the military and political alliances in Europe. The country is participating constructively in the Vienna negotiations on conventional weapons and confidence-

and security-building measures in Europe. We place great hope in the forthcoming summit of the CSCE States (Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe) in Paris in November 1990 (...).

10. As a Balkan State, Bulgaria is striving to pursue a constructive policy of good will with all its neighbours. The Government is making efforts to assert generally accepted principles and norms of international law in its relations with them as the only reasonable approach to guaranteeing our interests and security in the region.

11. Bulgaria is prepared to continue to co-operate actively with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and with all Member States in implementing the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[16 August 1990]

1. In the Byelorussian SSR, activities to promote peace and efforts to instil peace-loving attitudes in society are being carried out in the spirit of General Assembly resolution 42/91 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace". These activities involve broad sectors of the population and are being carried out by both public and governmental organizations. Particular attention is being paid to the task of educating the rising generation in a spirit of peace.

2. The Byelorussian Peace Committee, the Byelorussian section of the Soviet Peace Fund, the Byelorussian Society for Cultural Ties with Byelorussians Abroad, the Byelorussian Fund for Culture and other public organizations, including trade unions, youth and veterans' organizations and unions of creative workers, are all actively involved in the above activities.

3. Regional peace committees have been set up to co-ordinate anti-war activities in the Byelorussian SSR. Peace committees have been formed in major enterprises and in educational institutions. (...)

4. Popular diplomacy (...) plays a very important role in overcoming the image of the other as the enemy, thereby building confidence and ultimately peace. This factor is given considerable weight in peace efforts by Byelorussian peace activists.

5. The Byelorussian SSR keeps the United Nations regularly informed about its efforts in this direction. The national and local mass media also report regularly and extensively on peace activities by the general public.

6. For many years now, a systematic effort has been under way in the Byelorussian SSR to educate students in a spirit of peace and mutual understanding among nations.

7. The date of 1 September occupies an important place in the activities of peace advocates in the Byelorussian SSR, where it has become a tradition to observe the day as World Peace Day and as a day of trade union peace actions. The day begins with a peace lesson which is taught in every school during the very first hour of classes on the first day of school.

8. A number of new, far-reaching measures for the advancement of peace have also been adopted.

9. Major changes have been made in the curricula of general secondary schools. New trends in the history curriculum include giving priority to universal values and interests over narrow, national ones; erosion of the "image of the enemy" (...); and education of schoolchildren in a spirit of peace and co-operation, mutual understanding and respect among nations (...).

10. The social science course for general education schools, special secondary schools and vocational and technical schools now includes an objective analysis of different socio-political and economic systems and their specific features at the present time. (...)

11. As of 1 January 1988, basic military training for girls was abolished in all educational institutions. Starting with the 1990/91 academic year, the training programme to prepare young men for service in the armed forces will be reviewed: the amount of time allocated to such training is being sharply reduced and its content is being changed. (...)

12. Social science teaching at the university level is also undergoing major changes. Standard features of these changes are:

(a) A course to shape a new political thinking in students, key elements of which are dialogue, compromise and respect (...);

(b) Support for the building of a common European home and substantiation of that concept;

(c) A new interpretation of the experience of international social democracy and, primarily, of the policy of non-forcible action;

(d) Gradual humanization of education on the basis of universal values;

(e) Overcoming the "image of the enemy" (...).

13. The creation of the Byelorussian Association of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) clubs in December 1989 was a further practical step towards educating young people in a spirit of peace. The Byelorussian project of associated UNESCO schools served as the foundation for the Association, whose purpose is to co-ordinate the joint activities of the Byelorussian UNESCO clubs and to organize public support in the Byelorussian SSR for UNESCO's efforts.

14. In the area of pre-school education, the holding of a "Peace Toys Week" in 1989, in which almost all the country's pre-school establishments took part, was a major event. A similar event is planned for September 1990.

15. In mid-May 1990, the constituent conference of a national movement called "Teachers for Peace and Mutual Understanding" was held at the initiative of the Ministry of National Education of the Byelorussian SSR. (...)

16. The Byelorussian United Nations Association, set up in September 1989, has begun to play an active role in the spirit of preparing society for life in peace in accordance with the ideals of the United Nations.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[Original: Spanish]

[11 July 1990]

The Government of the Dominican Republic has been implementing the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, since one of its fundamental objectives is indeed that peace shall reign. The Government not only fosters the implementation in the Dominican Republic, but also urges all other nations to implement the Declaration as well, based on its view that without peace there can be no development.

IRAQ

[Original: Arabic]

[29 May 1990]

Iraq emphasizes its earlier statement regarding the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace as provided in the previous report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (A/42/668).

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[11 July 1990]

1. The peace-oriented approach followed by the Government of Mexico is reflected in its firm adherence to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which in turn fully coincides with the principles of its foreign policy.

2. Furthermore, as was pointed out in 1987 (see A/42/668), "the implementation of the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for

Life in Peace is an integral part of Mexico's policy". The Mexican Government, which is convinced of the applicability of those priniciples, has continued to broaden its policy in favour of peace in accordance with the Declaration.

3. Accordingly, Mexico has carried out intensive diplomatic efforts to promote general and complete disarmament, particularly within the United Nations, where it has sponsored important resolutions such as the one entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water", in whose sponsorship Mexico was joined by Indonesia, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. As a result of the adoption of that resolution, the States parties to the Treaty, after intensive negotiations, decided to hold the amendment conference in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991 preceded by an organizational meeting for the Conference from 20 May to 8 June 1990. Mexico has also carried out important work under various initiatives aimed at promoting constructive dialogue between the two major Powers.

4. In addition, during the three-year period from 1987 to 1990, the Government of Mexico has continued to support initiatives designed to strengthen the United Nations; it has reaffirmed its commitment to the principles and norms of international law through its foreign policy and has supported the world Organization in its efforts to combat the vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination.

5. Similarly, the Government of Mexico has repeatedly stated that regional conflicts must be resolved through peaceful means and negotiations before they become a threat to international peace and security.

6. Lastly, but no less importantly, the Government of Mexico, which is aware of its essential role in fostering the ideals of peace and understanding among individuals and nations, has promoted an educational policy designed at all levels to prepare society for life in peace, without distinction as to race or social class and in accordance with the principles set forth in the Declaration.

7. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that in 1988 the Government of Mexico accorded constitutional status to its foreign policy principles so that now the Constitution lists among the powers and duties of the President:

> "To direct foreign policy and conclude international treaties, submitting them for adoption by the Senate. In the conduct of this policy, the holder of the Executive Power shall observe the following normative principles: the self-determination of peoples, non-intervention, the peaceful settlement of disputes, the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, the legal equality of States, international co-operation for development and the struggle for international peace and security."

PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]

[22 June 1990]

1. Conscious of the fact that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol thereto and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are international instruments designed to protect and promote human rights, the Government of the Republic of Panama has signed these instruments in order to guarantee to the Panamanian people respect for and the dignity of the human person.

2. The provisions of the Covenants have been and remain a part of Panama's domestic law and have binding force. Consequently, these provisions may be invoked before the law courts and the latter may apply them directly. (...)

3. The Political Constitution sets forth the principle of the right to equal education (...). The Constitution also provides that education must be democratic and based on the principles of human solidarity and social justice.

4. The Republic of Panama reaffirms the right of individuals, States and all mankind to live in peace and shares the generally accepted view that the arms race is in every way inimical to efforts to foster a stable and secure international climate and that it is therefore a significant factor in increasing international tension.

5. Panama has reaffirmed, in every international forum, its most steadfast support for efforts and initiatives to reduce the threat of nuclear war and to promote bilateral and multilateral disarmament agreements as part of efforts towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

6. Panama holds that all States have the right to receive firm and unconditional guarantees that they will not be subjected to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons through the adoption of verification measures which satisfy all the parties concerned (...). Verification is therefore an essential factor in negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament.

7. Accordingly, the Republic of Panama has advocated the achievement of general and complete disarmament in three stages:

(a) A halt to the arms race (...);

(b) The reduction, limitation and control of arms on the basis of approaches proposed by the great Powers or, failing this, on the basis of proposals by the Group of 77;

(c) General and complete disarmament.

8. In addition, in the sphere of regional disarmament, the Republic of Panama, as a party to the Treaty of Tlatelolco and a signatory to the Ayacucho Declaration, co-operates in every way possible to put the ideas set out above into effect (...).

9. The Republic of Panama concurs in the views expressed by United Nations experts to the effect that the continuing arms race represents a crucial and growing challenge to mankind. (...) There is an increasingly urgent need to eliminate this danger. At the same time, the continuing arms race has had serious economic and social consequences for the peoples of all countries, but especially those of Latin America.

10. Taken together, these considerations highlight the extreme urgency of putting aside the use of force in international relations and adopting tangible disarmament measures under effective international control, as proposed by the Republic of Panama.

11. Panama has embarked upon a new democratic path with the aim of achieving conventional disarmament and strict control over the forces of law and order by abolishing the former Defence Forces in the national territory, thereby giving effect to the spirit of peaceful coexistence which is the primary purpose of the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.

12. The Panamanian Government, faithful to the principle of the self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, has, as part of the ongoing restructuring process, submitted for the consideration of the Cabinet a preliminary draft of legislation to give effect to the Bethancourt doctrine, whereby recognition would be withheld from any Government which is the result of a military coup against a régime that has been lawfully chosen through popular elections and from any Government which is the result of electoral fraud.

13. Lastly, the Republic of Panama recognizes that all developed States must direct their efforts towards helping to promote a decent standard of living for the well-being of all and to strengthen fundamental rights through enhanced benefit from the sale of their raw materials and access to technology with the aim of reducing economic dependency on third States.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[18 September 1990]

1. The profound changes which have taken place in Poland and in the rest of Europe in 1989 and 1990 have demonstrated (...) the validity of the provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace. The changes in Poland have not threatened the security of other countries nor have they disturbed peace in the world. Peace has remained the superior asset, allowing the Polish people to exercise their right to full sovereignty and independence along with the inviolability of the other fundamental human rights. Poland is recovering as a

democratic State of the rule of law, in which the respect of law and mutual tolerance are signs of gradual rehabilitation of a humanistic system of values in society.

2. Poland desires to re-establish its strong ties with Europe and with its well-established system of values, love of freedom and respect for human rights. Poland wishes to become a part of the European and universal system of human rights protection and to cherish the common values shared by democratic nations. (...)

3. Polish foreign policy is deeply committed to the maintenance of peace in Europe and around the world. The changes across Eastern Europe have shifted the emphasis to the building of a new system of security in Europe (...). Poland (...) has taken concrete initiatives and actions (...) including the proposal for the establishment of the Council for European Co-operation and support for the concept of forging a unified law area in Europe.

4. It is extremely important in forging a new relationship with a country's neighbours for the respective societies to become more familiar with one another to understand the differences in their historical development and to understand the essence and causes of those differences in order to give up established stereotypes and deeply rooted myths. This implies a number of tasks with regard to the whole process of preparation for life in peace, for intellectuals, artists, organizations and social movements all of which have a strong impact on the consciousness of society.

5. Remembrance of the past and building a peaceful future was the leitmotive of a large number of international and national meetings held in Poland on the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War. (...) The preparation of societies for a peaceful future took a prominent place among those reflections.

6. One of such international conferences marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Second World War was sponsored by the Peace Research Committee of the Polish Academy of Science under the motto of "The Preparation for Life in Peace as an Element of Stability, Security and Peace" (9-11 November 1989). (...)

7. Many of the social movements and political parties now being formed in Poland desire to promote fundamental human values, strengthen ties with other nations, foster positive social attitudes and promote tolerance (...).

8. It is respect for human rights which is currently becoming one of the foremost components of the preparation for life in peace, since - as Pope John Paul II has put it - peace, in the final analysis, boils down to the respect for the inalienable rights of the human being. The question of human rights is a running theme in Poland's public life, in scholarly publications and the press. (...)

9. A significant role in promoting the idea of preparation for life in peace is played by the Polish Peace Coalition representing several Polish peace movements. (...) The Coalition concentrates on propagating a dynamic vision of peace, increasing awareness about the sources, size and directions of threats to peace, promoting and gaining public support for measures aimed at reducing international tension and the building of confidence. (...)

10. Maintenance and strengthening of international peace as well as respect for the right to life in peace and for other human rights has been the leitmotive of actions taken by the government of the Republic of Poland. This will continue to be a high priority in the future.

11. The changes that have taken place in international relations since the adoption of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (...) have confirmed that the implementation of the right to life in peace calls for the fostering among individuals and nations the spirit of co-responsibility for the peaceful development of the world and the future of civilization as well as the propagating in society of active and committed attitudes. (...)

12. The Government of the Republic of Poland wishes to express its conviction that Poland's postulates, submitted in its previous reply concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, continue to remain valid. (...)

13. The Government of the Republic of Poland continues to consider the objectives and tasks set forth in the Declaration to be a long-term programme which, in the new domestic and international situation, has become more profound in meaning and more realistic in its implementation.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[7 July 1990]

1. The Ukrainian SSR supports the principles and provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace and the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace. It considers that active dissemination of the ideas of peaceful co-development, co-operation and co-creation by all the peoples of the planet goes a long way towards promoting trust and establishing the foundations for lasting international security. The firm establishment in people's minds of the inalienable right to life in peace as a basic universal human value is among the most important elements of the new political thinking. The Declarations therefore help to create the psychological and moral basis for a non-violent, secure world.

2. The Ukrainian SSR attaches great importance to the dissemination of the ideas of friendship, good-neighbourliness and mutually beneficial co-operation in an atmosphere of peace, mutual understanding and respect for the identity and diversity of all peoples. Article 67 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR states that "the internationalist duty of a citizen of the Ukrainian SSR shall be to further the development of friendship and co-operation with the peoples of other countries and the maintenance and strengthening of world peace". The diffusion and propagation of these principles is one of the most important goals of all of the Republic's educational and training systems.

3. Ukrainian public organizations play a large part in the inculcation of the idea of the right to life in peace, especially the Ukrainian Peace Committee. That Committee regularly holds competitions for the best poster on the themes of the struggle for peace and the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding on earth. (...) In addition, the Committee issues attractive booklets, leaflets and school calendars to mark important dates and highlight the peace-making activities of the United Nations and other international organizations, as well as the corresponding activities undertaken in the Ukrainian SSR.

4. The peace marches and international peace cruises organized by the Ukrainian Committee for the Defence of Peace are widely known. (...) Coinciding with these marches and cruises, there were meetings with tens of thousands of Ukrainians, as well as many rallies, concerts and instructive activities.

5. The "Journalists for Peace" association, the "Journey to Peace" group and the Human Rights Association, which are affiliated with the Peace Committee, are playing an active role. For example, the "Journalists for Peace" association receives detailed information on a monthly basis concerning Ukrainian public activities on behalf of peace, which is then disseminated through the Republic's mass media. The "Journey to Peace" group holds public lectures and meetings popularizing the ideas of peace and peaceful development. Recently, it has given emphasis to the theme of "Ecology and peace".

6. A great deal of attention is given in the Ukrainian SSR to the preparation of the younger generation for life in peace on the basis of peaceful coexistence and internationalism. With the help of the Peace Committee, international friendship clubs have been organized at Young Pioneer clubhouses and meeting places and at many schools. The friendship clubs encourage correspondence and personal contact between Ukrainian and foreign schoolchildren in the same age group. A "Peace lesson" is given annually on 1 September at schools, technical colleges and vocational schools. One practice that is fast becoming widespread is the organization of study trips and field trips - lasting from a few days to a year - by Ukrainian pupils and students to foreign countries, and exchange visits by their counterparts to Ukrainian schools, higher educational institutions and Young Pioneer and youth camps. These and similar activities help to inculcate in Ukrainian youths the ideals of friendship, co-operation, mutual understanding and good neighbourliness.

7. The campaign for peace, the question of disarmament and the promotion of international security and trust between States are widely discussed in the Republic's information media, and given much attention by the Government, the state authorities, public figures and ordinary citizens.

8. The Ukrainian SSR attaches great importance to the implementation of the principles of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace and the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, and is doing everything possible to promote them. In its opinion, it is of paramount importance that fresh concerted efforts should be made to strengthen peace and international security and to avert the threat of war. The Ukrainian SSR is prepared to co-operate actively with the United Nations to that end.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[3 July 1990]

1. The Soviet Union considers the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace to be an important document which has retained its value even now - 12 years after it was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. (...)

2. What makes this document especially significant today is the fact that international relations are moving towards a period of peace when a new self-awareness is conclusively gaining ground among the general public on the basis of the priority assigned to universal human values, the fundamental unity of the world, and the community of the vital interests of all countries and peoples.

3. The realization of the purposes and principles of the Declaration would be in keeping with the aspiration of peoples to live in harmony with one another, without artificial barriers or ideological conflict. (...) In recent times, as a result of the complementary efforts of States and peoples, the image of the enemy has gradually been disappearing, and there has been a fundamental change in the attitude towards war and military force as instruments of State policy. Accordingly, the objective pre-conditions for a new model of security and for consistent and reciprocal disarmament measures are taking shape. Of paramount importance in the movement towards a period of peace in the history of mankind are the revitalization of the role of the United Nations and the activation of its peace-making functions.

4. One graphic example of the affirmation of positive trends in world affairs is the gradual change in Soviet-United States relations (...). The recent Soviet-United States summit meeting represented a major landmark in this process. It turned out to be an outstanding foreign policy exercise aimed at the consistent and irrevocable dismantling of the structures of post-war confrontation and at the establishment of international relations on new foundations.

5. At this time of rapid change in Europe, the Soviet Union is calling for the creation of a pan-European structure of security and co-operation in keeping with contemporary realities on the continent. The Soviet initiatives concerning Asia and the Pacific are sure to further the establishment of relations on the basis of trust and good neighbourliness.

6. The Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace is fully compatible with the principles of the new thinking fostered by the process of perestroika in the Soviet Union. (...) Perestroika has led to a sharp increase in the level of activism among Soviet citizens in social and political affairs, as well as in the search for ways and means of building a secure and qualitatively new future.

7. In 1989 the supreme organ of state power in our country - the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR - passed legislation to consolidate the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy. (...) In redesigning relations in the world

community during this period of transition, the Soviet Union bases its approach on the need to observe the principles of equality, freedom of choice and balance of interests.

8. The Soviet State consistently carries out its policy of preparing the Soviet people for life in peace. The Constitution of the USSR prohibits war propaganda. Unilateral measures by the Soviet Union to reduce its armed forces and its military presence outside the territory of the USSR have helped to consolidate the ideals of peace and humanism in broad sectors of the society.

9. The democratization of Soviet society, the development of a State subject to the rule of law and the consolidation of political pluralism are tangibly promoting an increased role for citizens' groups in preparing the Soviet people for life in peace, with respect for the identity and diversity of all peoples.

10. At institutions of higher learning, secondary schools and youth organizations, young people in the Soviet Union are being prepared for life in peace and international friendship. The "Peace lesson" (...) has become an annual tradition observed on 1 September at all schools in the USSR.

11. In the Soviet Union, the mass media play a special role in preparing societies for life in peace. The media are called upon to help ensure the supremacy of universal human values, make societies more knowledgeable about one another, foster an atmosphere of trust and overcome reflex suspicion and hostility.

12. The numerous events which the Soviet people held to commemorate the forty-fifth anniversary of the victory over fascism underscored their deep commitment to the ideals of peace. The Soviet public are now preparing large-scale activities to mark the forty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the adoption of its Charter (...).

13. The Government and people of the Soviet Union intend to continue their vigorous support for the United Nations and for international citizens' groups and forums, with a view to implementing the provisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

[Original: Arabic]

[11 July 1990]

1. The executive authority in the United Arab Emirates, of whatever orientation or kind, bases its functional policy on the provisions of the Provisional Constitution of the United Arab Emirates, which has governed all aspects of activity in the State since the latter's inception on 2 December 1971. In this, the Ministry of Education is like any other executive authority and centres its work on these policies.

2. In the context of the measures taken by it for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/73, (...) guidelines (are provided in articles 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 32, 40 of) the Provisional Constitution.

3. The main lines of educational policy stem from these just provisions, which determine the orientations of educational work and the personality traits to be imparted by education as detailed in a general system of educational goals (...).

4. There are several broad areas for action in the implementation of these educational goals. In the field of education, these are:

(a) Establishment and support of kindergartens as an expression of concern for young children and providing opportunities for balanced growth at a fundamental stage of the human personality so as to ensure the happiness of the children;

(b) Balancing quantity and quality in curricula so that the one does not outweigh the other, with a view to achieving a balanced personality with positive factors, initiative, a zest for life and a participatory attitude;

(c) Ensuring full access to education to all residents in the territory of the State, both citizens and non-citizens (...);

(d) Presentation of curricula dealing with racial discrimination and calling for its rejection, the combating of its destructive effects (...).

5. In the field of public activities, efforts include:

(a) Effective encouragement of school social and scientific clubs, theatrical presentations and interpretive drawings praising peace and repudiating wars and conflict;

(b) Participation in international festivals, youth meetings and regional and international women's activities;

(c) School information programmes and support for school media resources, in addition to educational programmes provided through the government mass media so as to provide an information climate that releases the creativity of individuals and makes them aware of regional and international issues;

(d) Encouragement of youth agreements, support for youth hostels and scout meetings and camps and youth exchanges for the promotion of contacts, co-operation and collective action;

(e) Adaptation of geographical and economic studies to a world view, as a call to economic complementarity and reciprocity of interests that would relieve the poor States and raise the standard of living of their citizens;

(f) Organization of literary and debating competitions, and exchanges of letters among young students (...) as a means of greater contact among youth.

6. In the social and psychological field, efforts include:

(a) Confirming religion as a life having its own rules and declaring freedom of religious observance, making religions bridges to love and co-operation;

(b) The establishment of psychological, social and health clinics in schools (...);

(c) The establishment of special educational classes to promote the teaching of slow learners and those who have learning problems.

7. In the area of continuing education, the following activities may be undertaken:

(a) Encouragement of literacy and adult education for those who have had no schooling and the creation of opportunities for them to acquire their rightful share of education (...);

(b) Support of contacts with the Arab Organization for Literacy and Adult Education and its international extensions; participation in the World and Arab Days for the Eradication of Illiteracy;

(c) Promotion of school libraries and centralized educational resources to enable individuals to develop hobbies, increase their aptitudes and become acquainted with various cultures (...);

(d) Organization of book exhibitions in schools and places of education, with a wide variety of titles so as to provide books, periodicals and reference works at moderate prices as an incentive to encourage individuals to seek more knowledge;

(e) Composition of books for adults and application of the principle of functional literacy to enable individuals to become active members of society.

III. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

5. In 1988 the Secretary-General dedicated the observance of the International Day of Peace to the theme "Children and Peace". The Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, as part of its preparations for the observance of the Day, organized two seminars for representatives of non-governmental organizations on this subject. The first seminar took place at the United Nations Office at Vienna on 9 and 10 May 1988; the second seminar was held at United Nations Headquarters on 12 and 13 June 1988. Both seminars focused on projects and activities relating to children and peace and discussion of plans for the observance of the International Day of Peace.

6. The preamble of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) states that "universal and lasting peace can only be established if it is based on social justice". Social justice has been the primary aim of ILO activities in adopting international labour standards and safeguarding human rights as well as in its various forms of technical work. More specifically, ILO has made

particular efforts in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and has undertaken research into the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

7. The United Nation Educational, Scientific and Technical Organization organized the International Congress on Peace in the Minds of Men in Yamoussoukro (Côte d'Ivoire) in 1989. The Congress focused on two primary themes: (a) peace among men and (b) peace in the context of the relations between humankind and a quality environment. The Congress adopted the Yamoussoukro Declaration which provides a positive definition of peace, identifies promising areas for peace and outlines a peace programme containing specific recommendations for implementation. Based on the results of the Congress, the General Conference, at its twenty-fifth session in October-November 1989, adopted two resolutions related to follow-up to the International Congress and the Establishment of the Felix Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize.

IV. FUTURE ACTION

8. The Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace provides an important guideline for international and national activities. This process will not be accomplished through a single programme or initiative. As a consequence, a variety of projects and orientations are to be encouraged as contributions to this continuing process. Such efforts are important for the general promotion of a more secure and peaceful world.

9. In the opinion of the Secretary-General, further review of the process of preparing societies for life in peace should be conducted in the context of United Nations action for the promotion of peace.